BRIGHAM YOUNG.

His Career as United States Indian Agent in Utah.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

Was There Fraud in His Accounts with the Government?

United States District Attorney Howard's Purpose in Washington.

WHAT DID LEE CONFESS 9

Starting Documentary Proof of Mormon Complicity in the Bloody Deed at Mountain Meadows.

"VOUCHER NUMBER 9"

Its Disclosures of Atrocity and Avarice.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1877. The recent visit of Mr. Sumner Howard, United States District Attorney of Ctab. to Washington, undoubtedly means more than was at first conjectured. It is significant that since Mr. Howard's return to Utab a requisition has been made by Attorney General Devens upon the Second Auditor of the Treasury for verified copies of the accounts of Brigham Young when the latter was Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah Territory, and the inference is taken that in addition

concerning the Mormon murders, John D. Lee, who was executed at Mountain Meadows last March, imparted some secret to District Attorney Howard, compromising the administration of Indian affairs by Brigham Young, and charging traud in his accounts

By virtue of un old law in force up to the year 1858 Brigham Young, who was Governor of the Territory, became ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and in this capacity had the management of the tribes in and adjacent to Utah Territory, disbursing on account of the government, large sums of money in payment for goods and supplies distributed to the Indians. Everything went pretty smoothly in his relations with the United States until the beginning of the year 1857, when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs took exception to certain obvious irregularities in his accounts for the previous quarter. Those were the days upon Treasury officials and lodian rings had not been The accounts for the five succeeding quarters, making eighteen months in all, made their appearance in due course of time, but upon their presenlation at the Indian Bureau their liquidation and payment were likewise refused. A space of several years now intervened, during which the Utah Delegate in Congress, and other

AGENTS AND PRIENDS of Brigham Young, exerted every effort to have the accounts allowed and settled, but in vain, until they had procured special action by Congress, based upon the report of an investigation specially ordered to examine the matter.

The total amount claimed, but disallowed was \$32.548, comprising disbursements alleged by Brigham Young to have been made by him on account of the

number of 144 in all, the voucher in each instance being a statement of goods or services rendered to the Indians, or for their account made out by the person

"Received, at Great Sait Lake City, this — day of —, 18—, of Brigham Young, Governor and ex official Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the sum of —, in full of the above account." Attached to this was a certificate, as follows, signed

by Brigham Young:—
"I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually this — day of ——, 18—, paid the amount thereot."

Frequently there was no further signature, but in

many il not most cases the voucher was accompanied by still a ture cornicate, that of Dimick B. Huntington, who was the interpreter in Brigham Young's office, and, it is said, the personal confidual of the Mormon chiet. The third name was in some instances of John D. Lee, who expirted his crimes with the for-ferture of his life on Mountain Meadows last March. This third certificate was to the effect usually that the person signing it "was present and saw the articles (mentioning the bands or tribes or chieftains).

Copies of the 144 vouchers, on which are based the six quarterly accounts summarized in the above table. are belore me as I write. In looking over them it is carious to note the number of now

Bigter, Snow, Dame, Lee, Klingensmith are all there, written twenty years ago, when the men were and the observer naturally wonders that the villany involved in the atrocious system of Mormonism should which ended with the execution of Los on the field o Mountain Meadows how many virtuous men did not

The man Huntington, who figures to prominently in these papers as the interpreser and as a witness of the character interesting enough to allow him to tell here the story or himself which he narrated under oath during the official investigation subsequently made of

"I was," he says, "the principal interpreter of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah Territory. I save fived in this Territory thirteen years, ending with the 29th day of July, 1860. Being an artisan, was brought into communication with a great many of the Indiana, from having to repair their Brearms, country, and in that way became familiar with them and their language. I have studied and acquainted myself with the language of the Indians generally in this country, and can hold conversation familiarly with almost any of them. I have published a book in the Indian tongue, and revised and republished the same. I was one of the pioneers who visited different sections of this Territory, with a view to its settlement by the Mormon people, of which body I am a member. I am laminar with the different geograph-ical sections of the Territory, and with the Indians residing there. I was interpreter for Mr. Helman, ludian agent in this Territory; E. A. Bedell, also Indian agent; Agent Rose, Agent Hunt, Superintendent Forney, and accompanied Colonel Steptoe in his expedition against the Pan-vants in the same capacity. I collected the mules, arms, jewelry and trukers belonging to the command of the ill-fated Gunnison, and in ed the remains of his command by order of Superintendent Young. I have been in the habit of accompanving super-ntendents, Indian agents and army offi cers on expeditions among the Indians as interpreter and guide. The condition of the Indians from 1856 to 1858 was just as bad as it could be for human beings The settlers were very poor and unable to help them much. Superintendent Young was in the

habit of distributing presents among them with a lib-

eral hand, according to the appropriations made for their subsistence by Congress. He was in the nabit of making visits among them at a distance from this city, and the more remote bands were in the habit of visiting him in great numbers at his residence in this city. I remember a lot of goods being purchased by Superintendent Young of one James G. Lee for the Piede Indians some three or four years ago, and the same were distributed among the different bands of Tut-se-gub-bets, Nun-cuppins, Main-cu-vets, Ter-rups, Yun-guits and Mo-quitus, each of which sub-chiefs I was and am per-sonally familiar with. I should estimate that there were from 600 to 1,000 Indians present when the above named bands were collected together in the southern part of the Territory at that time. These Indians were in the habit of cultivating corn, melons, &c., and hors, spades, shovels and axes were of great utility among them in throwing up dams, making exgenerally, and such articles were distributed among them on this occasion, together with wheat and polatoes for seed, by Superintendent Young," and

pears and times in those papers as the recipient each time of \$150, his quarter annual pay as a farmer to the Indiaus, and about a dozen times more as a witness of the distribution of goods. There seem to be paid \$600 a year for educating and training such tribes as had been domesticated and induced to adopt

As already mentioned, it was nearly five years before the Treasury Department allowed and paid the \$32,548 claimed by Brigham Young to be due him on account of these vouchers. In so close a corporation as the Mormon community and at so remote a distance from the then Western frontier opportunities

ties perceived and obvious in them led to their entire reposion. It was then alleged that under the head of "presents" to pacify and beirlend the Indians articles were charged which are out of the usual course of Indian supplies. One giaring irregularity was the substitution of "coats." "vests" and "shirts" for bread and milk and other articles, furnished more or less as gifts to straggling Indians by the blacksmith of the agency. This man, when put under oath in the investigation, explained this irregularity as follows:-

"Indians of different bands and from different parts of the territory were in the habit of having their gons, traps, arrow spikes, made or repaired, and on such ocions, being destitute of food, had to be supplied; and I furnished them wheat, potatoes, beet, flour, hay for their animals, powder, lead, and caps to try their guns after being duty sighted, rifled, &c., and tobacco; also garden vegetables, bread, milk, &c. When my account was presented to their cierk, Mr. Mackintosh, in detail, specifying the quantities and qualitres of each article furnished, he objected to its ininuteness, and substituted the words shirts, vests, coats, in lieu, in mahy of the articles beroin enumerated, amount demanded by me as compensation for these articles was reasonable and just, he did not believe Under his advice, as clerk of the superintendency, consented to the substitution of these articles in lieu amount in value, the aggregate being \$08 75, as specified in said voucher, which said amount has been actually settled with me by Superintendent Young." And the Youcher for this item of Brigham Young's

account was certified by Brigham Young "on honor"

and the interpreter, Huntington, also certifies "on honor" that he "was present and saw the articles mentioned in the voucher distributed to the indians specified therein." It is not wonderful, then, that the Indian Bureau at Washington refused to pay the money. "balse in one false in all," was a maxim its officers could quote quite properly in detence of their conduct. This, or some other discrepancy which had been brought to their attention, was sufficient to justily them, they believed, in withholding payment of the accounts until their propriety and equity could be established. It was in vain that the agents of Brig-

ham Young urged a settlement.
At length the matter was brought to the attention of Congress, and an item was inserted in the Sundry Civil Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, enacting "that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be directed to examine the accounts of Brigham Young, late Governor of Utah Territory, and en officio superintendent of Indian affairs, for disbursements alleged to have been made by him on account of the Indian service in said Territory, and report a statement thereof to Congress." The Commissioner in turn delegated power to the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah to make an investigation, which was accordingly made, and a tavorable report being refurnishing the goods or services, and supplemented | turned, except as to the item of "coats, vests and shirts," just referred to, the money was appropriated

But the investigation, upon the result of which Congress overturned the action of the Indian Bureau and ordered the money paid, proves, in the light which has since been shed on the Mormon institution, to have been the veriest larce. We all knew now what i by Brigham Young. With his power for life or death over so many men, the production of witnesses and to him as was the evangelization of his regiment by Colonel Billy Wilson, who, as we know, was in the habit of detailing men to be baptized, so that no other rival regiment should boast of greater religious advancement. Finding that an inquisition was they itale if no w shed to secure his money, Brigham Young met the Congressional investigation half way, and pro-pritated and disarmed the government agent by offer-ing him overy courtesy and facility. The vounders were taken up one by one, but nothing was found ex-cept in the instance of the "coats, vests and shrits," The scope of the inquiry will be seen in the instruc-tions to the agent, which were to institute a "search-ing scrutiny" into the accounts for the purpose of ag-

oning.—
Whether the goods, wares and merchandisc ed therein were freezentry for the Indian service named thereto were necessary for the Indian service in this superintendency.

Second.—Whether they were of the kind and description usually given to the Indians.

There—Whether they were really purchased for the Indians, and were in good latth distributed among

Fourth -- Whether the prices paid for said articles were "in accordance with the then current rates of the country;" and Fifth.—Whether the venders of said articles had been only accounted to for the same by Sanstiate to the country accounted to for the same by Sanstiate to the country accounted to for the same by Sanstiate to the country accounted to for the same by Sanstiate to the country accounted to for the same by Sanstiate to the country accounted to for the same by Sanstiate to the country accounted to for the same by Sanstiate to the country accounted to the country accounts the country accounts the country accounted to the country accountry accounts the country accountry acco

Young.

Sixth.—Whether the services charged for in said accounts, as having been rendered to the Indian service, had been really performed.

Seconth.—Whether the same were necessary for its

Seconth.—Whether the same were necessary for its into ests.

Eighti.—Whether the parties who performed said services were accounted to for the same by Superintendent Young.

Ninth.—Whether the prices paid for said services were vin accordance with the then usual rates of the country.

Annih-Whether the prices paid for said services were the accordance with the then usual rates of the country."

The zeal of the agent under the kind treatment of him by Brigham Young got the better of his produce and betrays him. He "slopa over" in his report, and is almost indignant that

so coop A MAX
as the Mormon High Friest should be suspected of an attempt at wrong doing. In his report he says:—
"The trems of the accounts and the receips, signod as evidence of payment, were, by fayself, existing to the withoseses, and their attention was immediately directed to these various items separately. Various experiments were renoried to by myself to test their memory and to dotect ordining preparatory to their being called to testily. Had such been the case I am constrained to say that in a practice of many years at the bar I have no reconlection of a single instance in which is many withesess (teatifying, as they often dia, in the absence of each other, and without knowing what had been stated) concreted with sace precision and execution. It he manner of these withesess and the familiarity with which they each added to the various occasions and circumstances referred to in the accounts, and their perfect recollection of the gradual of the frathaliness of their statements. Although a bleeted by me to a triple' and 'searching' examination in the nature of a cross-examination, I detected no evas-venes, no equivocation, or efforts to conceal anything. Straightforwardness, cannor and apparent conscionations of their statements, Although a bleeted by me to a triple' and 'searching' examination in the nature of a cross-examination, I detected no evas-venes, no equivocation, or efforts to conceal anything. Straightforwardness, cannor and apparent conscionations characterized those who textilled in behalf of the government, and, after having evidence in the internal such persons as were represented in said accounts to have either soid goods of pottermed services, I addressed notes, and caused the same to be delivered to

state their knowledge and information on the sub-

state their knowledge and information on the subject."

A "stranger in the country," he has no doutt of the honesty of Brigham Young's witnesses; but he leaves it to be determined whether the witnesses for the United States are as reliable. A pretty agent to conduct an inquiry on behalf of the government? And what do the lew witnesses say whom he summoned for the United States? De Wolfe, one of those above mentioned, testifies:—"I never heard anything said against Levi Stoward's honesty, truthfulness or vortacity, neither do I know anything to the contrary; I have an idea of the description and quality of goods generally distributed among the Indians of this country; I have never heard of seed wheat, spades, hose or axes being distributed among the Indians; blankers I have: the articles mentioned in voucher No. 18 of the third quarter of 1857 are such as I have reason to believe were commonly given to humon; the only general distribution that I ever witnessed was that made by yourself to hattle Soidier and band at the Warm Springs last iail, when all of such articles, including boots, were given; I have no information which would assist you in detecting discrepancies or other improprieties in the management of the Indian affairs of this Territory while under the superinvendency of Brigham Young."

And Governor Cummings, another "government witness," testifies:—"I have no information by which I could assist you in detecting fraud or incorrectness in these secounts."

With such testimony it is easy to understand that the accounts were indorsed as correct, and that in due

ness." testifies;—"I have no information by which I could assat you in detecting fraud or incorrectness in these accounts."

With such testimony it is easy to understand that the accounts were indersed as correct, and that in due course of time they found their way to the Treasury Department and were paid.

Coming back now to the fact of District Attorney Howard's long coursewer with Attorney General Devens here the other day and the subsequent request of the latter for certified copies of an account of the latter for certified copies of the latter for certified copies of an account of the latter for certified copies of a subsequent request of the latter for certified copies of the latter for certified to the latter for certified to the being its entertained that a part of the confession which Lee made while in jail at Beaver City has never been made public. So much as related to the massacre at Mountain Meadows and was not prejudicial otherwise to the interests of justice was given to the press, and Mr. Howard has suffered evereity from the malevoience of enemies, who ascribed unworthy, if not dishonest, motives to the sreention and suppression of the other parts of the coafession. There is no doubt that in his conference with the Attorney General Mr. Howard showed him the whole of this confession, and the prompt inquiry for firigham Young's accounts streaghtens the beine in the chast is some way thrown discredit upon Brignam Young. No man, except flushington, was at one time deeper than Lee in the secrets of the Mormon caref. Indeed, the Mormon sure so rigidly governed and are so clannish in their nature that a matter commonly known among them all cound ea a servet to all the outside world. But if th

was as full and frank as it is said to be. It is quite likely that he has told many usiy facts about his atterney Howard the cue and key to the discovery and proof of whatever corruption there may have been in Brignam Young's administration of Indian affairs. Such, at least, is the interpretation put upon the several matters of Mr. Howard's visit here and the haste of the Attorney General to supply him with the records from the dies of the Treasury Department. And it the conjecture about Lee's contession is correct the public may expect to see the Mormon chief figuring before the courts in Utah on charges of offences less heinous than public sentiment has already suspected him of, but now the less derogatory of this assumed samtestip.

him of, but noue the less derogatory of his assumed samtabily.

But the theory of "irregularity" in Brigham Young's ladian accounts assumes a drainatic, if not a starting, interest in view of the presence among the papers of a certain "voucher No. 9," on the existence of which has been constructed still another theory that, horrible as it may seem, the blood-stained clothes, wagons and outst of the emigrants massacred at Mountain Meadows were turned over to the Indian allies of the Mormons on that occasion as part of the bargain existing between them, but were charged up of the United States as issued to the Indians in the regular ranhon of supplies and the money equivalent drawn from the United States Treasury! The comminging of GREKO AND MURDERS.

Could never be now attributed. When the lootpair robs his vectim of a watch he is conient to get the smallest kind of a money return for his plunder. The massiare of the emigrants, and the subsequent conversion of their effects into the subsequent conversion of their effects into the liposts possible money consideration, would make the lootpas blues for his race.

And here are the facts which, it is said, will be of-

And here are the facts which, it is said, will be of-And here are the isots which, it is said, will be of-lered in proof of the connection existing between "voucher No. 9?" and the massacre at Monatain Measows. In the first place, it may be well to have the paper issel before us. Here it is, as I have copied it from the dies of the Indian Bureau;

VOCCHER NO. 9.
The United States to Levi Stewart debtor for the following acticles turn shed somery bands or Indians near Mountain Meadows (320 miles south of Great Sait Lake City), on Superntendent's order:— September 30, 1857.

serbic more pol room	
13 pairs sating, pants at \$7 50	. \$90
36 cotton fined at \$4 50	
12 cotton lined at \$3	. 36
lå dozen bickory snirts at \$15	
6 dozen calico shirts at \$15	
17 pairs blankets at \$16	
4 winte blankers at \$15	. 60
47 satmet coats at \$12	264
2 dozen black wool hats at \$30	. 60
I dozen white wool hats at \$36	36
I dozen brown fur bats at \$48	48
2 cozen giac mirrors at \$4 50	9 1
I dozen brass mirrors at \$5,	
100 stone pipes at 5 cents	
3 goz n fancy pipes at \$3	
66 10 16 pounus tobacco at \$1	66
2 dozen butcher knives at \$12	24 (
2 dozen squaw knives at \$0	18 (
4 pounds Chinese vermilion at \$4	10
5 pounds A fine beads at \$7 50	
10 brass kettles at \$4	40
30 % pounds powder at \$1	39
100 pounds lead at 40 cents	
14,600 G. D. caps at \$2	28
8 overcoats at \$16	120
4 gozen shirts at \$42	168
12 C lish hooks at \$1	108
3 dozen innes at \$1 50	12 (
3 dozen mues at \$1 ou	4 (
19 small chopping axes at \$2 50	47 4
51 pairs heavy cotton pants at \$4 75	242
36 satisfied at \$6	216 (
12 satinct heavy pants at \$5 26	90 (
2 white blankots at \$12 50	25 (
as white wool hats at \$3	114 (
27 brack wood bats at \$2 bo	67 4
35 brown fur at \$4	140
S dozen cotton handkerchiefs at \$6	18 (
I dozen comforts at \$6 25	6 :
7 pounds Chinese vermilion at \$4	28 (
4 dox a fish i nes at \$1 25	01
65 nounds No. 1 tobacco at \$1 25	0/4:5
7 dozen butcher kulves at \$9	63 (
43 pair of leggins at \$2	86 L
A gross stone pipes at \$5	10.1

gross stone pipes at \$5...... 15 00 Total..... \$3,527 43 The following receipts and certificates are regularly

Received at Great Sait Lake City, U. T., December 31, 1857, of Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Italian Affairs, turee thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-three cents, in full of this account.

LEVI STEWART.

and twenty-seven donness and LEVI STEWARS.

§ 3,027 43.
I cornify on honor that the above account is correct and just and that I nave actually, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1857, paid the amount thereo.

BRIGHAN YOUNG,

BRIGHAN YOUNG.

s 3, 227 43.
I corrily on honor that the above account is correct and just and that I have acquainy, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1807, paid the amount thereof.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor and Superintendent of Indian Alaise.

We certify on honor that we were present and saw the articles mentioned in this voucher distributed to the following Indians:—fat-se-gubbits and band, Non-cap-in and sand, Mo-queetus and band, Chick-croo and band, Queenar an and band, Young-quick and band, Jackson and band and Agra-pootes and oand.

DIMICK E. HUNTINGTON, futerpreter.

JOHN D. LEE,
Farmer of the Indians in Iron and Washington counties.

Now, what is the testimony this document fornisnes? It is dated September 30, 1857. By

A STRANGE COINDIBERS

the massacre at Monitain Meadows, where the goods are stated to have been distributed, took place on the 16th of September, only fourteen days previously! If we look over the items we flud a remarkable abindance of coats, pantaloons, hats, shirts, leggings, blankets and tobacto-just such afficies as would largely constitute the outfit of an emigrant caravan. It is true such goods are recorded in other vouchers as freely supplied to the Indians, but in no instance it such great prousson at any one time. It will be notified that the total value of the goods distributed is over \$5,500. The voucher is not only the largest of all the 144 in the eighteen months' accounts, but it exceeds the average of all the others up nearly \$3,300, the average of each voucher being acout \$200, in all the 144 there are only two of any considerable size and those fail very much below the figure of "voucher No. 9," Furthermore a perusal of the table of figures given near the beginning of this letter will show that the expenditures for the quarter ording December 31, 1857, the one in which the superior profit of the massacries the expenditures for the quarter will show that the expenditures for the quarter will show that the expenditures for the quarter will show that the expenditure of the province propr

B. Huntington accompanied said expedition as interpreter. I assisted said Hunting ton and Lee in the distribution of said goods among the Indians at said place. There were various bands and chiefs and subchiefs present, among whom said goods were distribution. It was a time of great excitement, and the Indians were very hostic and very destitute." Now, the weak part of Patrick's voucher and testimony is that no ordinary wagon could carry all the goods enumerated in "voucher No. 9." and in this respect his voucher goes to disprove the whole account. It is not meant that Patrick committed perjury; all he did was to carry some merchandiae from Sait Lake to Mountain Meadows. But that he transported in one wagon the immense quantity and assortment charged in "voucher No. 9" is almost prejenterous. The presumption is that the rest of it was near at hand, and Patrick never knew or cared about the difference. In fortifying his account with Patrick's voucher Brigham Young seems to have made the mistake of proving too much.

But the most important feature of all in "voucher No. 9" is the certificate of John D. Lee that he witnessed the distribution of the goods. This voucher is said to have been sought for most particularly by District Attorney Howard. It Lee has made disclosures to Mr. Howard concerning this and other matters affecting Brigham Young it is easy to see that an important prosecution may be looked for sherily in the neighborhood of Sait Lake City. Indeed, if the theory based upon "voucher No. 9" be a correct one it is not improbable that the testimony of such a paper would go far to establish a guitty knowledge of the Mountain Meadows crime also. Whatever the secret is we shall doubless soon hear of it through the law courts in Utah.

THE PLAN OF DIVIDING THE MORMON KING-

DOM. [From the Allegheny Mail.]

The best solution of the Mormon problem yet proadjoining States and Territories. Two contiguous States-Nevada and Colorado-do not to-day contain a sufficient population to justify their admission. Nerado has less than 100,000. Territorially, there is no reason why the eastern portion of Utah should not be annexed to Colorado and the western to Nevada.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

[From the Union (Oregon) Sentinel.] now that bothed of pollution, headed by Brigham, is arming itself to defend principles (?) that, if allowed to prevail, will usurp everything and ultimately own fruits, and if left untrampled and alone makes i brothelot society and a farce of government. What shall be done? Let Congress settle the question by punishing the Marmons for what atrocities they have ommitted and make them obey our constitution and our laws, and make our government in lact what it is in theory-or, by and for the people.

THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

HANDSOME ADDITION TO THE HAVANA TRADE - DIMENSIONS AND FITTINGS.

Several hundred ladies and gentlemen paid a visit yesterday to the new American steamship Niagara, now lying at pier No. 17 East River, just unished, and ready to take her place on the Havana line of James E Ward & Co. She is from the shippard of Messrs, John Roach & Sons, of Chester, Pa. Built entirely of native material and by native skill, this new steam ship received many encompums from the numerous visitors yesterday. The Ningara is a sister ship of the steamer Saratoga, intely launched at Chester by the Mossra Roach, and rapidly

of the steamer Saratoga, lately launched at Chester by the Messrs Roach, and rapidly nearing completion. On the 28th of April the Niagara was lauoched, and at once received her compound engines of 1,650-horse power. Four boilers, carrying eighty pounds of steam to the square hoch, supply the engines and the vessel with heating material. On the trail trip, made a few days ago, the Niagara made between thirteen and fourteen knots per nour without being driven much. The steering apparatus is of wood, but can at any moment be attached to steam gearing and so operate. The ship is brigantine rigged, and capable of carrying 2,560 square yards of canvas. Dimensions of the vessel are:—Length, 292 feet; depth, 23 feet; oreadth of beam, 38 feet. Her capacity is 2,350 lons, government measurement. She has three decks and five water-tiple compartments. On the main deck sit are the saloon for passengers and accommodations for exty-feur first class travellers, besides two handsomely fitted bridal chambers. In the catre is the laides' toilet and bath fooms, while forward of this are the apartments for the officers and the galley. Immediately adjoining the latter is a powering donkey engine and boiler, used for handling freight. This is the enty belief out the deck, the others being below. The capaan's foom anjoins the piot nouse on the hurricane deck, where there are also two staterooms for passengers. The flours of the capital deck, where there are also two staterooms for passengers. The flours of the capital deck, where there are also two staterooms for passengers. The flours of the capital deck, where there are also two staterooms for passengers. The flours of the capital deck, where there are also two staterooms for passengers. The flours of the capital deck, where there are also two staterooms for passengers. The flours of the capital deck, where there are also two staterooms for passengers. The flours of the capital deck, where there are also two fits and of the saloon are of polished rosewood, french walnut, maple and s

THE MISMANAGED DOCKS.

WHAT COMMISSIONER VANDERPOEL THINKS-HOW THE WORK SHOULD BE DONE-SOME VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

In an interview had with Dock Commissioner Van. derpoel yesterday that gentleman stated some facts to which will bear repeating. Mr. Vanderpoel is the new Commissioner, and his position-if the testimony of those who pretend to know is to be taken as good-is not one of the most comfortable. A new commis stoner with his own ideas of reform and some very rational notions of economy is not the most desirable person to be brought into a board or commission, which, for good or for evil. &c., is set in its ways of doing certain things. He has had trouble to find things out. His fellow commissioners do not help him, but he has arrived at certain conclusions and holds them with the grip of a man of strong mental muscle.

In the first place the Commissioner is against the day system under which the department has been working for some time, and says that as soon as it

In the first place the Commissioner is against the day system under which the department has been working for some time, and says that as soon as it sons the leisure of those associated with him to produce the necessary figures he will move to have the work done by contract. He thinks that the present system of building buckneads is false in principle and outragoously expensive. A new plan has been adopted quite recently which the engineer in charge, who seems to have rout the department entil the advent of Mr. Vanderpoel, says will be both efficient and cheap. About this plan Mr. Vanderpoel has his doubts.

RUE COPPER DAE PLAN.

He thinks that the building of bukheads should be done in the open air, that a coffer dain which is portable shall be used in laying the foundations of a sea wall that is to hast for ages. The building of some piers does not need with much favor from the new Commissioner, who has expressed the opinion that wooden ones are equal to all the requirements and in many respects more desirable than those of stone.

THE NEW RIVER ROADWAYS.

When Mr. Vanderpoel brist went into the Dock Commission he announced that he was in havor of carrying out the law passed by the Legislature, laying out a roadway 250 feet broad on the Hudson River and 200 feet on the East River fronts. He thinks this could be done cheaply, and that the department need not wait until the whole stone builkhead is built to widen the levee. He has been told by the Police Commissioners that if such a work was inaugurated they would hire men to divide the garange from the ashes and dirt of the city sweepings, and give the latter as filing for the new ground to be made. By sinking a crib at the builkhead line and bliting up the space between it and the present street line the new levee could be made in a snort time, and the relief to the shipping interests of the town would be immense. To this ond a meeting of the methants of New York is shortly to be called, when the question of limited they grow of the department has been ex

WAS IT A BLOW OR A FALL?

Charles Marmont, who was put under arrest for baving thrown down an unknown man in front of the Union Hotel, who died in a couple of minutes after, was remanded to the station house yesterday, and will be brought before the Coroner to-day. He claims that the occurrence was entirely accidental, and that he made no airect assault on the deceased. A postmorten examination made by Dr. McWhinnie snows that death was due to a rupture of a varicose veta, which might be caused by either a blow or a fail. The deceased was also found to be affected with Fright's disease of the ki-likeys and to be otherwise diseased and deathliated. THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

THE ALDERMEN AND PIREWOLKS FOR THE FOURTH-THE "STREET" WANTS A REST. A resolution requesting the Beard of Apportionment to transfer from some unexpended appropriation the sum of \$19,000 for the purpose of celebrating the Fourth of July under the direction of the Park Commissioners was yesterday called up in the Board of

Alderman Cowing objected to the passage of the resolution. He did not consider it judicious in these hard times to expend so much money for fireworks. The people of this city were laboring under heavy taxation and hard times. What the suffering people wanted was bread and butter and not preworks. He

wanted was bread and butter and not fireworks. He thought, taking these circumstances into consideration, that the day might be better conserved in the breach than in the observance.

Alderman Pinckney said that only \$7,500 had been expended last year. The money for this year had already been raised. As a member of the Board he was in favor of celebrating the Fourth of July.

Alderman Redly—I think the \$10,000 should be appropriated to putting Tempkins square in a proper condition. It is the district in which Alderman Pinckney resides, and the people living there want it properly improved, so that they can use it for a park.

Alderman Sauer called attention to the fact that the Board had no power whatever over the expensiture.

The resolution was floatly adopted by a vote of 12 to 9.

to 9.

ON THE STREET.

The members of the Cotton Exchange held a meeting yeaterday to consider the question of adjourning over the remaining days of the week succeeding Wednesday, July 4. To decide on this question a two-thirds majority was necessary, and that number of voice was readily secured siter some discussion of the subject. There is a good deal of talk of a similar adjournment by the Gold and Stock Exchange, and the subject will doubtless be considered at an early day. It is not at all likely that the Produce Exchange will join in this plan, as there are too many perishable articles dealt in by its members, maitention to which for a few days may result in serious loss.

THE STEAM CAR EXPERIMENT.

ALDERMAN COWING EXPLAINS HIS POSTTION-REPORTS OF THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

Alderman Rufus B. Cowing is a republican, and onsequently one of the minority in the Board claims to be one of the few City Fathers who discharges his public duties entirely independent of the street railroad companies. He was the only member of the Street Committee who reported last winter in favor of compelling the railroad companies to heat their cars during the cold months.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon Mr. Cowing rose to a question of privilege, and read the following extract from an editorial recently published in the HERALD:- 'It was to be expected that the Aldermen, who are carried by the horse car companies, figuratively speaking, in thoir breeches pockets, would concede any demand made by the Third Avenue or any other wealthy street railroad corp. ration. When a price is paid goods must be de-livered."

In connection with this subject Alderman Cowing Inasmuch as I am on the Rairoad Committee, and signed the report giving the furd Avenue Railroad the privinge asked, I think I owe it to myself and constituency to say that so far as I am concerned the article does me great injustice. The Heistan has great influence and a large circulation, and I wish to remove any impressions that may have been created. No railroad company carries me in its pockets, figuratively speaking or otherwise, and I am under no obligations to any corporation which precludes me from deing my whole duty to the city without fear or favor. I wish the law was so stringent that a man who sold his voice should be forever distrancheed, and any officer, executive, legislative or judicial, who betrayed his trust should be summarily dealt with. So far as I am concerned I should be willing to be measured by this rule. Inasmuch as I am on the Rastroad Committee, and

this rule.

I make this statement not to invite any controversy with the Herald and not that I think those who are acquainted with me would think me guilty of any such thing, but rather for those with whom I am not personally acquainted. It seemed to me that the experiment asked by the Third Avenue Railroad Company was worth trying in this city, and especially as it has been successfully tried in Philadelphia, and for that reason I am a havor of giving them the privilege of trying the experiment. trying the experiment.

The committee sent in their report in favor of permitting the road to try the plan.

THE PARCEL CAR ORDINANCE.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen have reported an ordinance providing that it shall not be lawlui to carry "either within or upon four-fifths of the horse cars and omnibuses elsewhere than upon the front platform and the top of the same any bundle, basket of sorted materials, bedelothes, parcels of merchandise, baggage, paints, oils, groceries, or any of merchandise, baggage, paints, oils, groceries, or any other substance whatever." Parcels not exceeding one cable tool in dimenson, which contain each, incorous matter, can be carried in the laps of passengers. Under the ordinance companies are compelled to designate by signs the cars and omnibuses which will not be subject to such rules. A flue of \$5 or imprisonment is imposed for each offence in the violation of the ordinance by drivers or conductors.

No action has yet been taken upon the report of the committee.

BLUE COATED INTOLERANCE.

AN INNOCENT MAN AGAINST WHOM NO COM-

yesterday, but fortunately the consequences were this time only a loss of liberty to the victim. An innocent nan, without cause or provocation, was deliberately locked up in a station house cell and kept there to fourteeen hours. The perpetrator of the outrage was Bergeant Slater, of the Church street police, and me shamefully apparent was his arbitrary set that even his associate, Roundsman Canil, emphatically protested Briefly told, the facts are as follows:—On Monday

Brooklyn, and Christian Payson, an employe of the Penusylvania Ratiroad, went to tuspect a vessel with a view to investment in the same. Their business transacted they entered a West street saloon and drank once or twice. A crowd of loaders were in the place and soon picked a quarrel with the new comers, which meeting Officer Murray told him he facts. The officer arrested a man, but at the station house Mr. Pugh could not identify him and be was accordingly released. Subsequently Koundaman Cambrill went to the scene of the assault and found a hat which, some men said, belonged to one of the assaultants. Following up the clew the roundsman came across Mr. Payson, whom he found in a neighboring hat store purcoasing a bat. The roundsman arrested him on surption of being one of the assaultants. At the station house Pugh said, "This is Mr. Payson, my friend, who was assaulted with me." Instead of at once discharging Payson from custody Sergeant Slator said, "I will lock him up."

"For what?" asked the man in astonishment. Here the roundsman interposed, thinking that the Sorgant did not quite understand the case, saying, "There is no compaint against Payson, sergeant. I arrested him only on suspected, and the statement by the complainant settles it so lar as he is concerned."

"You can explain that to the Judge to-morrow" was

cerned."
"You can explain that to the Judge to-morrow" was
the reply of the sergeant as he ordered the doorman to
remove the man to a cell. Again the roundsman protested and endeavored to reason with the sergeant,
but being a subordinate officer he was compelled to

but being a subordinate officer he was compelled to submit.

DENOUNCED BY THE MAGISTRATE

The prisoner was confined in the cell until eight o'clock the next morthing, when he was sent to the Tombs Police Court. When Justice Otterbourg heard the statement he spoke very sharply of the conduct of the sergeant, and advised Mr. Payson to at once institute a civil suit for damages and lay the case besides before the Goard of Police.

One reculiarity of the sergeant's conduct lies in his entry on the station house botter. There the prisoner is charged with assembling Mr. Pugb. Mr. Pugb. Roundeman Camid, the doorman and several witnesses demy positively that such charge, or, in fact, any charge at all, was inside against Mr. Payson. Even the friends of the sergeant can assign no cause for its extraordinary act. It is probable that the matter will be brought officially before the Board of Commissioners.

THE DEATH OF DR. LYNCH.

Coroner Effinger yesterday held an inquest on the died suddenly at No. 228 West Twenty-eighth street under circumstances which led to the belief that be had been pomoned. The stomach was sent to Dr. Witthaus to be subjected to a chemical analysis. A man named Coughlin, who was with Dr. Lynch shortly before his demise, and who was seen to hand him a before his demine, and who was seen to hand him a bottle from which he drank some mixture, stated that on the day of Lynch's death he had thet him in a liquor store, grank with him several times, and then conducted him to his old boarding house in West Twonty-eighth street, where he left him. Cough to says that he went to his own nome after that and was cent for some meeticine. This brought him in the neighborhood of Twonty-eighth street, and he dropped in to see Dr. Lynch and ask him what was the native of the mixture. The docur took the bottle from him and drank some of its contents, and som after companied of being sleepy. That was the last he saw of the decrated, who never awakened from the stupor which the mixture had induced.

for, Witthaus stated that in view of the facts brught to light in the analysis he was of the facts brought to light in the analysis he was of opinion that the substances submitted to him for examination du not contain any mineral or organic poison in quanti-ties sufficient to be appreciated by the most delicate reactions known to science. The jury's vordict was "Death from alcoholism," OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Norg.-Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing Write on only one side of the paper. -Eo. HERALD.

THE CONDITION OF MOTT STREET.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:condition of Mott street, batween Prince and Housses streets. It is almost impassable. J. W. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I wish to call the attention of the police to the crowd of young men who insut ladies and continues passing the corner of Thirty-mints street and Eighth avenue.

JOBBING MILLINERY CLERKS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I wish to say a word in behalf of the jobbing millinery clerks who are compelled by their employers to stay at their business quariers after three o'clock on Saturday afternoons. As regards business after that hour there is none, and we only loster around accomplishing nothing.

INTERESTED CLERK,

SODA WATER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Would you be kind enough to call the attention of the proper authorities to the sale of soda water colored with such poisonous colors as aniline? This applies to soda water of red color only. The glasses out of which it is drank, after a store space of time, become of a reddish line, which cannot be removed by even washing them in hot water.

ANTI-POISONER.

THE CONDITION OF ELIZABETH STREET. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

While in Broome street the other day I had occasion to turn up Elizabeth street toward a business place a block or so above, and after going a short distance I was actually compelled to turn back and go around the block, on account of the horrible steach coming up from the gutter, which was black as tak with a liquid, the drainings, I presume, of the street garbage. JOHN SMITH.

JERSEY CITY HORSE CAB FARES.

To the Editor of the Herald -- I don't know whether you will take into considerawhat you can do for us in the way of reducing the what you can to for the benighted section. We are charged seven and eight cents for riding about one mile—more than is charged in any other city in the Union. There is no reason why we should not have just as cheap fares here as elsewhere.

LAFAYETTE.

A JANITOR'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Allow me to enter my complaint against the continual howling and barking of a dog that is kept locked up in the basement of Devlin's store, on the corner of Broadway and Warren street. All the buildings in the vicinity are occupied by jainitors and their families, of which I am one, and during these bot pights our windows are left open and the consequence is we are kept awake all night by the barking of this dog. JANITOR.

BACING ON HABLEM RIVER. TO THE ED. TOR OF THE HERALD :-

Let those whose duty it is put an inspector on the Sylvan Dell to watch the managuves of the engineer when another boat is near. He no sooner gets near when another boat is near. He no sooner gets bear one than he puts in the bar and resorts to what they call "tripping." On last Friday we would not have been near the other boat if he had not tripped her to it, and no less than five or six times while we were alongside.

E. J.

CROQUET IN CENTRAL PARK. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Will the Park Commissioners be so kind as to state their reasons for not allowing gentlemen to play crogentieman residing uptown; the other afternoon some of us started for the Park, intonding to play a game of croquet; on arriving there we were told that "lades only" were allowed to play. If they allow gentlemen to play in Prospect Park, why not in Contral Park? CROQUET PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:citizen out of the thousands who waik daily through Madison Avenue Park, that there is no provision made for the birds to bathe, or even get a cool drink of water.

A STREET NOT CLEANED FOR THREE YEARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I am a taxpayer for the last eleven years in the Nineteenth ward, on First avenue, between Seventy-PLAINT WAS MADE LOCKED UP-A FALSE | fourth and Seventy-fifth streets. Those streets were paved three years ago, and during that time the side of

THE PRES BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I desire to call attention to an outrage committed at the free bath foot of 114th street hist evening. A number of young women and girls, some my relatives, or three men in the upper part of the bath peering through the blinds. The matron in charge being told of this said, "There are men up there nearly all the time." If course men are allowed in the place on "ladies" day," it will soon cease to be a fit resort for respectable females, Will the proper authorities attend to this?

WEST TWESTY-EIGHTH STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Why does the city allow the Board of Health to send a disinfecting cart and three men around to disinfect the streets at the expense of the city, while the same Board permits people in many places to throw all then Board permits people in many places to throw all their slops in the street gutters? The inhabitants of West Twonty-eighth street, between Touts and Eleventh avenues, throw all their slops in the streets, and the gutters from one avonue to the other are one vite cesspool, giving out the vitest stench imaginable. Now it their are no drains along the street the people who own the property should be compelled to make drains, and if there are drains the people should be compelled to use them. It would be better for the city to discharge the districting carts (and perhaps the Board of Health, too), and send the three men around to see that nothing was thrown in the street to rot and breed disease. There is not carboic and waough in the city to disinfact West Twenty-eighth street in its present condition.

Will you allow me to use your valuable "Complete Book" in order to expose the rudaness of conductor ing to ride twice every day in the Third avenue cars I have frequently oven subjected to the radeness of class of men who never ought to be employed as con ductors in any cars. Such a position ought to be given to men who know what politeness and tolerable good manners are. Last Thursday, 14th inst., I contered our No. 69. The car being crowded, as usual, I had to hold to the string with one hand, while my left arm was leaded with books, maxing it dilicuit for me to get at my purse. While thus engaged I dropped something, I do not know now whether it was one or ten cents; but the conductor, without caring about my less in the least, urges me roughly to give him his lare. I told him I would do so as soon as I could get at it, and presently handed it to him. When I came hear my street, 125s is reet, between Second and Third avenues, I said to him stop at 123d street. He repeated my words in a loud, ridiculous manner, pronouncing "Hundred and Twonty-thard," and when we came to the street he called as loud as he could, drawing out, evidently with the Intention of making all the passengers laugh at my expense, "Hundred and Twenty-thard," and when we came to the street accided as loud as he could, drawing out, evidently with the Intention of making all the passengers laugh at my expense, "Hundred and Twenty-thard-a-ra." I told him I would report him, but I think that your giving publicity to such pieces of rudeness will do more than private reports.

A SUBSURBER. ductors to any cars. Such a position ought to be

AN INDIGNANT SCHOOLGIBLE

To the Editor of the Herald;—
Allow me a lew lines in your valuable paper to contradict an issue of Monday, June 18, entitled "School 48," in which an "Indignant Mother" accuses the 48." in which an "Indignant Mother" accuses the teachers of only giving invitations to the rich girls. We have 600 or 800 girls in our school, and it would be impossible to invite all the christen's parents. The invitations were only given to the graduates and a lew of the young ladies who took part in the exercises. It the "indignant Mother" would make it her business to see that her doughter studies during the coming term, probably she may recute a piece at our next reception. I hope the "Indignant Mother's" indignation has cooled nince that Frilay. It not she had cetter go to some "cool" watering place for the summer months, and obligs an Indignant School, Girkl. OF MQ.